

**OUR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
 Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting  
 Subjects.

**A. J. S., Marion, Va.—**In an applicant for a position under the Government, it is ordered by the Board of Examiners, and the report of the Board finds him the applicant is qualified to hold entitled him to a pension, what other action would be taken by the Pension Bureau before he could receive his pension? In an applicant is turned down by the Examining Board, a claim under act of June 27, 1890, how long does he wait from date of examination by the Board of Doctors until the applicant is advised of results?

case, and how many are original? **Answer.** In some cases applicant is called upon to furnish

analysis showing that the disability claimant is not entitled to compensation, etc. 2. To preserve the right of the claimant to sue for damages, if his injury is taken up for action in a court of law.

During the 12 months ending June 30, 1927, 428 original invalid pension certificates under the act of June 27, 1890, were issued, and during the same period 35,726 certificates for additional pension under the same act were issued.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, the pensionant in the infantry service, now drawing pension of \$30 per month for disability arising from disease contracted the service, which totally incapacitates him for a performance of manual labor, now applies for increase and rating under the act of July 14, 1917, and shows as the testimony of his physicians, that he requires the aid of a cane in walking in order that his disease be treated as the disease of

And son, that he has frequent attacks of sickness arising from his chronic disease, which requires the personal aid and assistance of attend-

Ans. Will these facts, proven as above, entitle me to the benefit of said act of July 14, 1892? If yes, please advise what further proof will be required. **Answer.** He will probably be increased \$50 and no further action needed, providing the Board's estimation is favorable.

A. S. Mtn. O.—Applied for a pension in December, 1890. He was rejected on the 9th inst. By reason of his not having reconsidered; that is he had not been examined by a medical board. He wants to be examined by a medical board. How can he get back to day of application. Please let me know how to prosecute. **Answer.** He should furnish competent medical testimony showing that he was disabled by reason of his injury on the 12th of December, 1890, and has been continuously ever since, disabled in a pensionable degree.

M. W. Lawrence, Minn.—If a man enlisted for

and two days later enlisted again in another organization and served 10 months and was honorably discharged after the time of his discharge.

[illegible]

**J. B., Karnsville, N. J.**—Is there any law that compels a soldier to pay dog-tax? If not, what can I

if the Constable comes and takes him and kills  
 Answer. 1. There is no National law upon  
 the subject of a matter either within the jurisdiction  
 of the State and municipal authority. 2.  
 Try the dog.

**A. B. H. Mehama, Ore.—1.** Did President John-  
 son sign the bill to increase the salary of the  
 President of the United States from \$50,000 a  
 year, and did President Grant allow the bill  
 to increase his own salary while in office; and if  
 so, was it not an unconstitutional act? **A.**  
 Yes, and President Grant was not allowed to  
 receive more than the salary of \$50,000 a year.  
 The general service pension bill of \$6000 a year  
 for the aged and disabled soldiers of the war  
 of 1861-65. **Lense, a Populist speaker, charged that Presi-**  
**dent Grant vetoed the bill mentioned, and signed**  
**a bill to raise his own salary with the same pen-**  
**and pension bill. The bill mentioned was signed**  
**by President Grant, and the pension bill was**  
**not term of office, which expired, March 4, 1877.**

his act increased the salary of Presidents who

ould succeed him from \$25,000 to \$50,000. It so  
pened that he was his own successor, and thus  
he would receive \$20,000 annually, as have  
President Johnson and President Grant. The  
Congress has ever passed a bill granting pensions  
to the soldiers of the rebellion, and the rebellion  
presented to him for signature. In the second place,  
and did not at any time during his eight years  
of presidency veto any public pension bill.  
The President of the United States is drawing  
\$25,000 per month under the new law, and able to earn  
support. Is he entitled to an increase? 2. A man  
whose son is in the war and drew a pension; he died,  
and the pension was not being received. He is  
dead, and the dependents upon the pension are

1. NO increase above \$12 can be obtained under the new law. 2. We do not understand the rationing. The father of a soldier could not be

tioned unless the mother of the soldier was dead. Little to pension comes after hers, not before; consequently, when the father died there was no pension entitled to pension, and the same rule applied to a widow of a soldier. In some instances, entitled to pension; hence, you must be in error in your statement of this case.

U. S. Bremen, Ind.—A soldier of the late war was killed during the war, and on Feb. 18, 1890, at the age of 27, 1890, was sent from here to October by the Township trustees to the State Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind., where he died on Nov. 8, 1890. A pension certificate at the rate of \$10 per month was issued to his widow, and she sent this to this postoffice, but was promptly returned to her in the enclosed voucher for \$315.29 to the U. S. Pension Agent at Indianapolis; the claimant having

claim entitled to his \$10 fee; and if so, how all he proceed to get it? *Answer.* No; the attorney loses his fee.

**D. P. Eurlie, Ill.—1.** I filed claim under act June 27, 1892, was examined Aug. 3, 1892, and received word my claim was placed on completed Aug. 7, 1892; had the case called up, and was asked if I had any more to say. I said no. I am now should I hear from it as passed upon? 2. I drawing pension under old law at \$8, and applied for increase on Nov. 7, 1892. If I am examined in January next, is it possible to have the examiners take into consideration the fact that I was in the service March 2, 1862, to March 2, 1865, and not say. No two claims are alike. 2. Probably not. Claims for increase are not acted upon so soon.

**F. B. Clinton, O.—1.** A soldier, who was unmarried, while in the line of duty during the late civil war died, his father and mother being dead, they never having drawn a pension on their

brothers or sisters living have any claim  
just the Government whatever? Answer. I and  
No, not unless under 18 years of age at the date

the death of the soldier, and also at the date of the death of the last surviving parent.

**L. G. Grigg's Corners, O.—**A soldier drawing a pension upon his family for increase on disability on account of service, and also for additional on new disease. Has he been rejected on the Pension Department that he is rejected on increase, is this also include the new disability? **Answer.** Absolutely not. If you had sent us a copy of the pensioner or widow's rejection, we could better answer your question.

**L. S. Newberg, Ore.—**I am informed by a notary that the last Congress passed an act allowing granting of claims of pensioners whose claims were rejected by the Pension Department, and that some, and who were rated very low. Was there an act passed? **Answer.** No: nor was there

er to get a copy of my certificate of marriage,  
en I sent in my claim for pension, as I need it

other purposes; and if my pension is granted, I ever get my original certificate back or not? **Answer.** Yes, if you want it. **Q.** Will the Pension Office give the number of your claim, etc., save at any time your marriage certificate upon request to that effect. It is of no particular value, but the marriage certificate is not acted as evidence in a claim. **Answer.** Yes.

**N. T. Williston, Vt.—**What are the rulings of the Pension Office dated April 3, 1884, and Oct. 7, 1884, in regard to rates of pensioners who are pensioned on account of blindness, and are entitled to other rulings for the same disabilities above stated? **Answer.** Prior to April 3, 1884, the rate for single hermits in the case of an enlisted man was \$12 per month. After that date, however, by ruling of the Pension Bureau, the rate was advanced to \$8 for single hermits and \$12 for

re \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, and \$14 for different kinds of  
nia, with power to rate for ventral hernia ac-

duing to the degree of disability in each case. The ruling of Oct. 7, 1885, did not disturb the ruling of Oct. 2, 1885, but it did change the rates. In 1885, the ratings for deafness ranged from \$1 to \$12. The ruling of April 3, '84, the intermediate grades of deafness were increased from \$1 to \$2, \$2 to \$4, \$4 to \$6, \$6 to \$8, \$8 to \$10, and \$10 to \$12. In 1885, the \$8, \$9, and \$10 rates were advanced to \$10, \$11, and \$12, respectively.

By the act of Aug. 27, 1888, which increased the pension for total deafness of both ears from \$12 to \$15, Congress was increasing the rates for partial deafness. The ruling of Oct. 2, 1885, was not disturbed, but the rating of deafness was made more liberal. On April 1, 1891, of April ruling, the rates were readjusted, the being reduced. On Oct. 29, 1892, by another ruling, two new grades of deafness were provided for, the rating of one ear, severe of one ear, and slight of both ears.

Subscriber, Columbia, S. C.—Please let me know

Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 per month, and if  
as yet become a law or not? *Answer.* The bill

vide an increase of every pensioner who is  
on the rolls at \$3 per month, on account of  
prices in the Mexican war, and who is wholly  
unfurnished for manual labor, and is in such destitute  
circumstances that \$3 per month is insufficient to  
sustain him with the necessaries of life, to \$12 per  
month. The bill will become a law as soon as it  
is signed by the President.